4

Business Notices.

GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY, Informs the public any style of DRESS HAT, SOFT HAT, CAP, or FRITT HATS, made in any part of the world can be obtained at his establishment.

KNOX is now ready to meet fashion in triumph His largest styles for the Fall season are certainly superb. When ever Keex issues a new more from his emperium, cerner of Broad say and Fultoniest, the fanhousable would know and one that it is to be the rage. Go and see Knox's last style of Hart for the Fala sach

CHILDREN'S and MISSES' HATS and CAPS-The most elegant variety in this city, of newest paters. Unnits and Youths' Ests and Cape do Kantogo, No. 201 Canal at.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL STYLES.—BIRD, No. 48 Nasan et Gentlemen's Hats, of the Fall patterns, unique elegation of style with superior fabric are now really for exactination and sale.

FALL AND WINTER.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of fixany-Mark 7-all and winter Clotheing over offered in the city. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and feshionable namer. Articles in this law will be sold less than at any other establishment in this city.

Touche and Boys' Clothing School Outfits, &c., in every waltery. Cause moreon and Furnishing Department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance where parties are not pleased their money will be returned.

Fig. Salument, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest in the city.

GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY. Boys', Girls', and Infants' Fall sayle Hars now ready.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, IRA PEREGO & Son. No. 61 Nassau-st., And No. 281 Broadway

PUBLIC OPINION KAPIDLY CORRECTING IT-SELF.—The sale of machines making the GROVER & BAKER Serrouts now much greater than that of all others combined. Indeed, experience has enforced the conviction that the Guovas & Bakhn Stitch is the only one fit for family use. Conse quently, a multitude of unscrupulous manufacturers are fraudu-lently making and seiling machines making this stitch. Pur-chasis most be esteful in order to be sure of good machines, and the right to use them, not only to buy those making the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, but equally careful to see that they are made and stamped to the name and under the patentee of the GROVER & BANKS S. M. Co.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.

Helmboll's Buchu for the Cravel.

Helmbold's Buchu for the Oravel.
Helmbold's Buchu for the Oravel.
Helmbold's Buchu for the Dropsy.
Helmbold's Buchu for the Dropsy.
Helmbold's Buchu for Nervousess.
Helmbold's Buchu for Nervousess.
Helmbold's Buchu for Dinness of Vision.
Helmbold's Buchu for Dinness of Vision.
Helmbold's Buchu for Dinness of Vision.
Helmbold's Buchu for Pains in the Back.
Helmbold's Buchu for Fains in the Back.
Helmbold's Buchu is accompanied by the most reliable certificates from Governors of Stares, Judges, and Clergymen.
Price #1 per bottle, or aix for #2

KRap! RRap!!!

"Ye affilised read' the following cerlificate of a cure of over twenty years standing:
"Br. IBLEASOLD—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with an affection of the Biaoder and Kiddeys for over 20 years. I have tided physicians it was, and a last conclude a to give your Gentine Fre paration a trial, as I had head it highly spoken of. It afforded ine immediate relies. I have used since bottless and that the standard over the lief from its effects and feel much better than I have for 20 years p evious. I have the ges est faith in its ritues and curstive powers, and shall do all in my power to make it anown to the afficted. Hepting this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, "I am truly yours."

"Lewiston, Fa., Jan. 2a, 1869."
Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentiemen:
Hen I he Read Statement.

Shou'd any one doubt Mr. McCorman a survival as the following gentlemen:

Hon Wa. Biglena, es Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon J. S. Black, Judge, rhiladelphia.

Hon. D. R. Pourras, ex-covernor, rennsylvania.

Hon. R. C. Griffe, Judge United States Colo. t.

Hon. W. A. Pourras, city solithor Philadelphia.

Hon. E. Earns Auditor-ol-neral, Washington, D. C.

And many others it necessary.

Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestout, Philadelphia.

D. S. Barses & Co., No. 13 Pa & 10th.

Agents for New-York.

THE LADD & WEESTER SEWING-MACHINE,

LADD, WESSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway. FINELE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO .- All

machines warranted to give better estimation than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. 588 Broadway, N. Y. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying Cleansing, Curling Press;

Dr. kiegs's Truss invites criticism .- It cures repture—never does lojury; cannot corrode nor wear out. Also new application for Variococcie and Enlarged Venns. No. 2 Bar of yet.

NEW TRUSS OFFICE for the application of Dr. Maken's colebrated h block-turk Thurs. Labo ers' Truss Elastic Stockless, Susper colles, Shoulde - Frac s, and Instru-ments for Deforbites Maken & Fyllik, Nos. 5.0 and 512 B cashway, opposite the St Nichelas. Open this p. m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. "We prefer them for (amily use "-- Tribute."
"They are the favorites for families "-- Times.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NORBLESS SEWING-MACHINES. The Best in Use for Family Sewing. No. 496 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st , Brooklyn.

GAS FIXTURES.

BALL, BLAGE & Co.,

Nos 565 and 567 Broadway,

Corner of Prince-st.

In addition to their large stock of rich Groods, offer for sale a large associated of "mannelinus and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic mannelinus.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Send-et. Private entrance for ladies. The dye applied is the sky-light ments.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Everybody should have a bottle "-|Tribune.

Ken Salm Evenywhers.

Manufactured by H. C. Spaldino & Co., No. 42 Cedarst.

Post-Office address Son No. 4866.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, E. ANTHONY No 501 Broadway.

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials
or amsteurs and the trade.

Give us an old Nurse for diseases incident to the period of Teething in Children. Here you have that old Nurse for 29 cents, in the form of Mus. Wisslow's Scotning Sirue.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

No notice can be taken of Arony more Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and actives of the writer—not necessarily for publication but as a governty for his good faith.

Susiness letters should in all cases be addressed to Tus New York Thirdys.

We cannot undersake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of THE DAILY TRIBENSE, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed to before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the sin-gle exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the page. They also be access Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be taken after 8 n'alock.

Tribune Campaign Tracts-No. S.

We shall issue on Saturday, Sept. 15, a tract of sixteen pages, containing Mr Seward a Speech at Detroit and the of the Republican, Breckfaridge, and Douglas parties It will also contain Mr. Seward's Speech at Lansing, Mich., and at Madison, Wis. Price 4 cents; #1 25 per 100; #10 per 1,000. If sent by mai, the pri e is 5 couts per copy; \$6 c - nts per dozen; \$1 60 per 100; \$13 50 per 1,000. Cash ord ra solicited. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The steamer Illinois, with European dates to the 30th ult, arrived yesterday. Her advices were anticipated by the arrival of the City of Washington on Tuesday.

The steamer North Star, with California dates of the 21st ult., brirgs no news which we have not already had by the Pony Express. She brings Panama dates of the 4th inst., and our Panama letter will be found in another column.

The Board of Councilmen have concurred with the Aldermen to pay the twenty-two Deputy Health Wardens illegally appointed by the Health Commissioners. The character of these appointees may be inferred when we state that one of them was the notorious Enright. Now, the e is not the alightest necessity for the services of these menand their appointment was a stretch of authority

for which there is no warrant. Nor do we need the services of the Health Wardens and Ward In spectors. Together, these officers draw \$66,000 per annum from the City Treasury, while the deties which they are extensibly appointed to discharge are really performed by the police. It is bigh time that the City I spector's Department was overhauled, and the supercumeraries weeded out. There are other branches of the City Government, as well, in which sinceure places have been made for political partisans. With an economical and honest Common Council we might expect a revision of the salaries and officers of the city, but while the present corrept majority rules, no change for the better need be hoped for.

We remind our readers that the Republican Ratification Meeting takes place at the Cooper Institute to-night. JAMES O. PUTNAM of New-York, and CARL SCHURZ of Wisconsis, will speak. Enough said!

THE DOUGLAS BARBECUE.

The barbecue at Jones's Wood yesterday was altogether a feast of cold victuals. The food cooked the day before was cold, and some of it otherwise unpalatable, and the speeches of the distinguished men present, all cooked a great while ago, were as cold as the Winter's day in the early Autumn on which they were delivered. The people who went for a hot dinner came away hungry; and those more intellectual persons who we at longing for some warm political doctrine came away full of little else than the cold blast of windy declamation. No better entertainment was offered them than a long disquisition upon a topic on which probably not six men in this city differ in opinion. If there be one point on which the great majority of the people are perfeetly agreed, it is that the Union shall be preserved. If Mr. Douglas had nothing else to tell us than that the Union is glorious and worth preserving, it was hardly worth while for him to interrupt the pious journey on which he has been so long traveling for that purpose. If there be any novelty in the thoughts he presents on this subject, it is this-that his apprehension of a catastrophe after the next election arises not from any fear of the success of the Republicans, but from a fear that that succers will lead others to dissolve the Confederacy. While we do not share his alarm. and are persuaded that his opponents and ours will prove perfectly harmless, we are bound to acknowledge the simple justice he does to the party with which we are connected.

We are compelled, however, to believe that his apprehension is honest, and are not, therefore, surprised at the conclusion to which he comes, that between him and the party which he denouncesthat led by Mr. Breckipridge-there can be no fusion. On this point he is earnest and emphatic, and as both factions in this State bad already come to the same conclusion, bis declaration undoubtedly will meet with the warmest approval. The general caution of his statement on this subject is a new evidence of his political sagacity. For as he denounces fusion where it is impossible to make it, so is he silent upon that which is already made. Fusion in general meets with his approbationmeaning Bell and Everett; fusion in particular be repudiates and condemns-meaning Brackinridge and Lane. The meaning of all which is that he is perfectly satisfied not to be swallowed by one party, and equally gratified at the deglutation of the other. Indeed, if there were any special character in this meeting, it was in this and this only,

We certainly have no fault to find with Mr. Douglas for his exposition of the relations between im and his whilem brethren in the Democratic faith, for, under the circumstances, we do not see what else there was for him to say. But in other espects his speech disappoints us. We miss somehing of his accustomed boldness. Is he growing autious? It has not hitherto been a fault of his to ay that reverence to well-known facts, that regard o written records, which belongs to men of lesser enius. Should he pretermit that habit he may b more correct, but he will become much less amusing. Why could be not have permitted us also to hear something of that devotion to the policy of protection, with which he entertained his hearers the other day at Harrisburg 1 But perhaps we do him injustice. It may be that he supposed that his following in this city was strong among importers and bagmen who sell goods here for foreign houses. But he need have had no such reticance on the Slavery question. Here, at least, he might have given us his extremest doctrine without fear of offense. But, except on the one subject of fu-ion, there is nothing in his speech that is either instructive or entertaining.

Mr. Douglas yesterday declared himself, though in vague and general terms, in favor of the fusion which has been effected in this State between the leaders of his following and the leaders of the Bell-Everetts. But he carefully avoided saying a word, even of the most indirect character, in approbation of the system of deception, fraud, and double-dealing by which that fusion has been attended. The inforence is, of course, that Mr. Douglas condemns and repudiates those base and revo ting features of the arrangement; for, surely, if he could have praised them, ever so feebly, he would have been

This deception and double dealing then, have the brand of infamy set upon them by the very head of the Dougias party. He regards them in his heart with the same disgust with which they are regarded by the honest among his own supporters, and by the sincere members of the socalled Union party. Under such circumstances, it strikes us that it would be emi eatly proper for the candidates for E ectors supported by the two parties, to drop the mask most of them have hitherte worp, and tell the public precisely how, in the event of their election, they mean to vote.

In connection with this subject we desire to do justice to a gentleman whose conduct, under very difficult circumstances, has been in the highest degree manly and howorable. We refer to Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer of this city. He has spoken and acted as becomes a man of principle and of selfrespect; and we can say truly that if all the politicians of the country were bke Mr. Ottendorfer, we should be sure of a capable, honest, and dignified administration of the government, no matter which party were in power.

Why does The Express repeat so assiduously the false statement that THE TRIBUNE is opposed to Fusion? Doubtless because it can't do better! It is beaten before the battle, and not only beaten but ridiculous; we forgive it, accordingly.

.The truth is that we are in favor of all proper coalitions and fusions, and always have been. What we dislike is a fraudulent and cheating fusion like that between the Douglass party and the

Bell party in this State. If it had been publicly declared at the start that so many of the Electors on the joint ticket were for Douglas and so many for Bell, there would have be n nothing to say against it. But to this day it is pretended on one side that all of them are for Douglas, and on the other that part of them are for Bell. It is this couble-dealing that we decounce and hold up to public contempt, and not the fusion in itself. Can The Express understand?

We learn that a meeting of gent'emen opposed to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States, most if not all of them being B eckinridge Democrats, was beld at room No. 1, of the New-York Hotel, on Tuesday even ing last, the 11th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. It is understood that at this meeting New York was given up as hopeless, and that it was determined to transfer the last desperate efforts and all the spare cash of the pary to Pennsylvania. The very liberal subscriptions which sundry great merchants of this city have made, to be paid after the completion of the Douglas-Bell-Breckinridge fusion in New-York, are as far as possible to be transferred there. It is hoped to repeat now the great operation of 1856 and defeat the Republican cardidate for Governor in that State, by some means or other. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania, then. be on their guard. They are now likely to have a much more difficult battle in October than has been

A more admirable statement of a polical creed was never made than is contained in a brief speech of Mr. Seward's, delivered the other day at Madison, Wisconsin:

"It has been by a simple rule of interpretation I have studied the Constitution of my country. Tost rule has been simply this: That by no word, no set, no combination into which I might enter should any one human being of all the generations to which I belong, much less any class of human beings of any nation, race, or kindred, be oppressed and kept down in the least degree in their efforts to rise to a higher state of li erty and bappiness [Applause]. Amid all the glosses of the times, smid all the essays and discussi os to which the C no i ution of the United States has been subjected this has been the simple, plain, broad light in which I have read every article and every section of that great instrument. Whenever it requires of methat this hand shall keep down the humblest of the human race, then I will lay down po wer, place, position, fame, everything rather than adopt such a construction of such a rule. [Applause]. If, therefore, in this land there are any who would rise, I say to them, in God's name, good speed! If there are in f reign lands people who would improve their condition by emigration, or if there be any here who would go abroad in search of happiness, in the improvement of their condition or in their elevation toward a higher state of digni v and happiness, they have always had, and they always shall have, a cheering word and such efforts as I can consistently make in their behalf. [Applause]."

What noble sentiments and what fitting words Here, in these few terse periods, is condensed at once the loftiest political wisdom and the most generous ut'e ance of the human heart. Mr. Seward bas said many things that future ages will gladly remember; but in all the records of eloquence. whether of his or of other men's, it would be difficult to find a loftier passage than this.

After the Board of Councilmen had adjourned on Tuesday, one of the most prominent members of the Japanese Committee approached a member who had voted steadily against the swindle, and invited him to call at his place of business and examine the bills preserted, adding that he (the Com mittee man) would make it to the Councilman's interest to vote for the appropriation. The offer was at once spurped. The Councilman then offered to take with him two other Republicans and examine the bills, which the Committee man declined, saving that was not what he wanted.

-Who is it that pockets the money to be made by this swindle, and who bribes Councilmen and Aldermen to vote for it? Is there no way of ascertaining the truth about it ?

The Douglas State Committee are to meet in this City to mo row. Persaps they will find time to consider the recent letter of Mr. Ovendorfer. and to state positively whether any of the Electors on their ticket are for Bell and Everet; or whether, as The Irish American states it, "as the tucket now stands, it is pledged for Douglas and Johnson; so that every Bell man upon it might as well (so far as his electoral functions are concerned) have been a Douglas Democrat." The case is one which stands in need of a little unambiguous explanation.

The Lincoln Mass meeting at Rochester on Friday last was one of the most remarkable events of the political campaign new going forward. The call for the meeting was signed by 420 gentlemen, who were all supporters of Mr. Fillmore in 1856. and who in fact have never voted a Republican ticket. The speakers were also formerly Americans; and the whole proceedings afford an impressive indication of the truth that the great body of the Americans of New-York have made up their minds to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois,

-The Peoria Transcript of Saturday says: "The Republican meeting at Metamora on Thursday agreeably disappointed the Lincoln men, and disagreeably disappointed the Democracy. No particular pains had reen taken to get out a crowd, and only a few hundred people were expected to be in attendance. But long before the advertised hour of speaking arrived, th Metamera Republicans were astonished by the arrival from all parts of the surrou diag country of an inmense crowd, numbering not less than six thousand persons, borne into town by not le s than twelve hundred teams. The town of Washington, in Tazewell County, sent in one hundred and ten wagons, fill-d with people. The procession was an imposing affair, and some of its features were greatly admired. Over one hundred lady equestrians par impared in the parade, and there were three magnificently decrated cars filled with young ladies, representing the different States, one of the cars being drawn by eight horses. The principal speech of the occasion was delivered by Wm. P. Kellogg, esq., and elicited the wildest enthasiasm and applause. Old Woodford will render good account to the Republican cause next November. The Democratic majority there will be largely re-

-The St. Louis Democrat, of the 8 h says: Mr. Blair returned home yesterday, from his Indiana apcintments. He gives the most glowing and enourseing accounts of the prospects of our parts in the Hoosier State. The Germans have deserted the Demogratic ranks almost to a man, while concessions from the old Fillmore party may be counted by ecores and undreds in every county. Mr. Blair found, on his arival here, numerous letters asking his presence at various political meetings throughout the West and East. He desires us to inform the public that his acpointments are already made up, and embrace nearly every day between this date and the election in No vember, so that it will be utterly impossible for him to make any new engagements for the campaign.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Maine Election.

Special Dispuses to The N. Y. Tribuse CALAIS, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860. The returns for this district are nearly complete. Our majority is about 1,400. We gain 500 in the J. S. P. French Plantations.

From Washington.

Washington Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860. The New-Orl-ane mails have so repeatedly fulled to arrive within the schedule time, during the past mouth, that the Department has taken the master into consid-

eration, wi ha view to a r-medy.

Within the past year, about 16 000,600 acres of public lands have been offered. Owing to well-known causes, the sales have been smal, and the returns so

far are comparatively insignificant.

A dispatch to the Navy Dep rement from Flag-Officer S ripling, of the East Ludia Squadron, says it is believed that Baron Gros and Lord Elgin have niged to the leading commanders of the French and British forces at the mouth of the Pe ho to commence

hestilities at once wi hour warting to be fully prepared. Instead of Mr. Barbour, Superintendent of Harper's Ferry Armory, having been removed for political reas-ons, as stated, be tendered his resignation, which the President has declined to accept.

An official letter states that the new steamship Seme la arrived off the coast of French Guiana, 31

Republican Demonstration.

d vs from Norfolk.

ERIE, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.
The Republican dem nstrat on here to tay was one of great entiturism. Some 15,000 people were in at-tendance, including "Wid-Awake" Clubs from Pitts-berg Cleveland, nearly a'l the surrounding towns, and about 500 from New York State. Over 2,000 Wite-Awakes, with lighted torches, joined in a procession to right, which was over half an hour in passing a

The meeting was addressed by the Hon B. F Wade, the Hov. Joshua R. Giddings, Gen. S mon Cameron, Cassius M. Ciay, Gov. Reeder, and other distinguished

Congressional Nomination.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.
The Republican Convention of the XiIth Congress sional Disrict at Poughkeepsie to-day nominated Stephen Baker of Poughkeepsie.

Connecticut Democratic State Con-

NEW-HAVES, Wedne day, Sept. 12 1860.
The Breck-mridge Convention was organized this norming by the choice of the Hon. R. I. Ingersoll for Pr. sident, who made a lengthy speech. It was chiefly an actack on the Republicans.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner. The Convention then adjourned for diffier.

The Breckmridge Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and non-inated for Electors at Large Ralph L. It geneol and Thomas H. Seymour; for D strict Electors, Ephraim H. Hyde, Edward A. Rassell, Joseph Lawresse, and Edward A. Peeles, with instructions to vote for Breckinridge if it can elect him, if not, for any National candidate that can defeat Lason; a so inviting the cooperation of other organiz tions.

Convertion comprises the experienced men of party, and is enthusiastic. Thirty gans are being fixed on the public square.

Connecticut Breckinridge Conven-HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.
The Breekirridge Convention met in New Haven to day, and continued as Electors at large, Ralph I. Ingersoll and Thomas H. Seymour.
The District Electors are E. H. Hyde, 2d, E. A. Rossell Joseph Lawrence and E. A. Phelps.
The Convention advocated fasion strongly, and passed resolutions empowering a Commistee to fill any vacancies which night occur. There was considerable enchusiasm. About 350 delegates were present.

Massachusetts Democratic State

Conventions.

Springfield, Mass., Widnesday, Sept. 12, 1860.

The regular Democratic State Convention met here-day. It was abandoned to the Douglas men by the The regular Denotrate State Convention met her ted-dey. It was abanconed to the Douglas men by the other wing of the party. Offiver Stevens of Boston presided. In the informal ballot for Governor, Judge Pliny Merrick had a large plurality, bat, after some discussion, Erasmus D. Beach of this city, the candidate for several years previous to hast year, was nominated by acclamation. Charles Thompson of Charlestown was nominated for Licat. Governor; Isaac Adama Research and Transactions of Workshop of Charles Thompson of Charles and Transactions of Workshop of Theorems. of Boston, as Treasurer; James Easterbrook of Wor-cester, for Auditor; Samuel W. Bowman of Pitsford, for Secretary of State, and Samuel O. Lamb of Greenfield, for Attorney-General. Isaac Davis of Worcester and Charles Heebrer of Lee were nominated for E'e

and Charles Heebrer of Lee were nominated for Evec-tors at Large. Strong Donglas and non-intervention resolutions were adopted, and the feeling of the Con-vertion was decidedly at ainst fusion.

Bostos, Wednesday Sept. 12, 1860.

The Breckinridge wing of the Denocratic pary assembled in this city to-day, and organized by choosing Geo. B. Loring of Salem President.

About six hundred delegates were present. The fol-lowing State tickst was nominated: lowing State ticket was nominated

Wing State trace was nonlinearly for Gevernor—B. T. Butler of Lowell. For I lenterant Governor—David N. Carpenter of Greenfield. For Secretary of Sate—W. W. C. unito & of Middleboro. For Treasurer—George Dennett of Bo-ton. For Another—J. W. Mansen of Fitchburg. For Attorney General—Geo. Washington Warren of Charles-For Attorney General—Geo. Washington Warren of Charles-

on Electors at Large-C. W. Chapin of Springfield and Eben Tre Convention was addressed by Isaac H. Wright, Collector Whitney, and others.

Bell and Everett Convention. WORKESTER, Wednesday, Sep. 12, 1860. The Bell and Everett Convention is presided over by Komyn Baker of Northampton. The hall is crowded with delegates.

The Prince of Wales, &c.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860. The Royal party left at 11 o'clock, by cars for Lodon Tre amphitheater was again crowded with people, beside thousands I ning the track on the cepla nade to get a last sight at the Prince, who stood on the platform of the last car bowing his furewells. The Leader of to-day, the Government organ, con-tradicts the report that Government organ, con-tradicts the report that Governor-General Head is to leave Canada. It says positively that he will, after a short absence, return and commence a new term of

LONDON, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860. On the way to this city to-day the Prince stopped and received addresses at Gueiph, Pe erebucg, and Stratford, and arrived here at 4 o'clock p. m. Tes thousand people assembled to receive him. The cere-meny of presenting and replying to the address was curried through on account or the bitter cold weather, after which a long procession escorted the Prince to the Tecumseh Hotel, where he stops. The city is ands nely decorated with ar hes, hancers, &c. The Prince leaves for Sarnia at 9 o'clock to-morrow

The Eattle of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sep. 12, 1860.

The anniversary of the battle of Baltimore was colebrated to-day, with considerable spirit. Military parade and other festivities were the order of the day. The weather is quite cold; wind has blown a gale all

The National Exhibition.

CINCINSATI Wednesday, Sept. P., 1860.

The National Exhibition was opened by an address from Professor Carey, in behalf of the citizens of Ciucionati tendering the grounds to the United Sates Speedy. President Wager resconded. The time of the contract the base extended contract to the process. taking entries has been extended, owing to the impos-sibility to receive them. The exhibition as a whole surpasses any yet given by the Society.

The Knights Templar.

Averes, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.
At the grand commandery of the Knights Templar of
the State of New-York, now in session in this city, the
election of officers was held to day, with the following
result: Frank C. Chamberlain, Grand Commander; result: Frenk C. Chamberlain, Grand Commander; Zena-C. Priest, Deputy; Orrin Welch, Grand Gen-erallisimo; Wm. H. Burtis, Grand Captain; Gen. Salem Town, Grand Prelate; Pearson Mundy, Sen or Grand Warden, C. H. Webster, Junior Grand Warden J.bn S. Perry Grand Treasurer; Robert Maloy, G and B.corder; Samuel Graves, Grand Standard-Bearer; Chas. S. Gidett, Grand Sword-Bearer; Brad ey Par-ker, Grand Warder; N. B. Ellie, Grand Sentinel.

Cricket Match,

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.
The cricket match at the opening of the new grounds of the Germantown Club, between eleven Americans of Phitsdelphia against elevon English of Philadelphia and York, took place to day. The first innings result-ed: English, 64; Americans, 43.

Coroner's Inquest on the Lady Elgin Pisaster. Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.

The Coroner's Jury yesterday commenced the investigation into the cause of the wreck of the Lad. Elgin John Jervis of Milwankee, a passenger, testified— Just before the schoener struck, I was standing at the John Jervis of Milwankee, a passenger, teachers. Just before the schooner struck, I was standing at the middle gargway; saw the schooner about two miones tefore the collision; she appeared to be coming toward us at an argle of forty-five age es; about half a minu e before she arrack I left the gargway. Capt. Wilson was at the after get gway, and asked some one on the schooner if they wanted to come aboard; the rerly was they did not thick they were injured, and would stay where they were; the schooner was row dropping aft; I saw a heat to the break; the steward was there trying to stop the leak with mattresses: the vessel had before been asted up; the captain stood at the edge of the scuttle orderio, the neat of fire up as fast as passible; I then weat soft; the captain went at the same time, and gave orders of the captain went at the same time, and gave orders that everything lose be thrown overboard; the captain, when I next saw him, was coming from the bow; I then went below to see how long we could keep afloat; when I g t to the engineer com, the engines had just stopped; I went back to the casin, the nod being then half full of water; the captain and myself then got f om twenty to twenty-five Isdies up on to the turricane deck; the boat went down in two minutes afterwards; there were between twenty and thirty children on the forward part of the hurricane roof; it was very dark, and raining at the time; the bill commenced ringing at once after the collision, and the whistle commenced blowing at the same time.

Thomas Cummings, who was on the Laily Eigin, restified it at the schooner did not strike the sceamer quartering but at right angles; she run square into he;

testibed t at he schooner did not strike the steamer quartering but at right angle; she run square into her; the steamer, in moving nurned the schooner round; thuk we were about two miles from shore; saw a vessel's light after we left the steamer; this k I could have a no a light in a vessel three miles off; did not see the schooner after she got clear of un; saw that all the steamer's head lights were up; the schooner was running due case when she struk us; there is a rule that bonts going to Milwankee should pass all vessels on the larboard side; I think a vessel under that wind and headway could have avoided the steamer if within twenty rods of her by great exertion; even if the vessel. twenty rods of her by great exertion; even if the vesshe could have avoided doing serious damage by putting her heim hard up; had the schooner seen the steamer, she could not her could not have struck our except by gross leghgence; it seems to me that the helm of the versel must have been put down inseed of up and that was the cause of the disaster; the so comer could have laid to within a mile of us after the colle-ion with perfect safety. It was not very dark, although raining

heavily.

John Vorce, first mate of the Augusta, says: At the soon vorce, first mast of the Augusta, says. Act time of the collision it was the captain's watch; the second mate was on deck when the squali came up, and called the captain, who got on deck just as the squali struck us; about one-third of the foresail and one-fourth of the mai sail were up when we struk the seamer; when I saw the steamer's lights I heard the captain sing out "berd up;" the steamer was then crossing our bow; the schooner showed a white light from 8 to 12; don't know whether she did at the time of the collision or not; heard the heimsman answer the order "hard up," but did not no ice any change in the vessel's course; the Augusta steers wild, that is, will not answer her helm readily; it was not two minutes at the outside after the order till the vessel struck; we heard no noise whatever from the steamer after the coll sion.

Gerge Budge, second mate of the Augusta, says: It was the captain's watch; I was on deck; the vessel's course was south by east, under full sail, except the nan-gall topsail; we showed a white light; I first saw the steamer's lights about ten minutes before I called the captain, one point on the weather-bow; it was about twenty minutes before the collision, when I called the captain; I called the captain because it looked equally; when he came up I showed him the lights; he ran forward and looked at it, but made no remark to me about it; from three to five minutes before we struck the steamer he ordered the helm "hard up," but the vessel did not n it d the belm; did not hear any notes on the steamer after the collision; the wind was blowing so hard that we could not hear ourselves from one end of the vessel to the other; one of the schooler's crew, who was a at hed forward as a look-out, swore that he did not see the steamer s lights until just as the captain o dered the nelm hard up.
Up to this morning torty toodes have been recovered, most of whom resided in Milmawkee.

Lake Disaster. CLEVELAND, O., Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860. The schooner Vermont, with a cargo of wheat and corn, struck the pier last night, and sunk just inside. No lives were lost. Her cargo is insured.

Fire in New-Orleans. New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860. The resim oil factory on the new shell road was burned yesterday. Loss \$150,000; uninsured.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO PITTSBURGH. The following is the letter of the Mayor of Pitts-

burgh, inviting the Prince and suite to visit that citywhich was acceded to:

"To His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE:
"Learning through the ordinary channels of public pterligence that the contemplated tour of Lord Ren frew over a portion of the United States, will be ex-tended to the Ohio River and adjacent country, it would certainly prove a singular gratification to the citizens of Pintsburgh to seize the opportunity of manitesting in the person of her son their profound respect and accuration for the virtuous and exalted Soversign of that great nation from whom, as a people, we are

nainly descended.
"At the instance, therefore, of very many of our most worthy citizens and in accordance and in behalf of their and my own earnest waves as their chief mag-istrate, I have the honor to present through your Grace, a cordial invitation and most hearty were one to Lord Renfrew and suite, on a visit to this city.

"Nor would such a detour on the part of his Lord-ribip be devoid of some historical interest, in view of the present visit to the Canadas of the heir to the

it was the seizure by France in 1754, of this position connacting the navgation of the Osio in the then Province of Perusylvania; the establishment thereon of Fort Du Quesne; its sub equent recapture by the arms of Great Britain, and final discombure of the hostile and ambitions combination of France and their Indian allies for the passes ion of the Ohio and the West. The construction of Fort Pitt on the raigs of the French for ress of Du Quesne, forming with tteir first aggression the primary cause and commence-ment of that long and eventful war terminated by the ment of that long and eventful was terminated by the treaty of Paris, in May, 1763, by which he conquest of all the Canadas achieved by British valor, was secured in perpetuity to the Crown of England. Trusting the facilities of intercourse with this city in journeying to, or returning from points further west, will in no was interfere with the convenience of his Lordship, while it will afford to us a grateful occasion to render his presence in Pittsburgh agreeable to him-+lf, it will at the same time supply for record in the future annats of our city (bearing the name and on its official seal the arms of one of England's most reofficial real the arms of the man-newped and liberal statesmen) one more to the man-ifold incidents of interest arising out of the visit of his Lerdship to this continent, which has so strikingly noved the hearts and awakend the kindred remini cences and sensibilities of so large a portion of this Pation.
"With profound respect, and consideration.
"With profound respect, and consideration.
"GEOR SE WILSON, Mayor."

-The Democra's of the VIth Congressional District in this city bave nominated for Corgress, Mr. J. Winthrop Charler. In the VIIIth District, Mr. J. Augustus Pagé has been put in nomination. These nomina tions have been made by carrain members of the Young Men s Democratic General Committee, who had the assurance to call the primary elections on their own authority, wi hout wairing for the Old Men's Committee to act. The Old Men's Committee and a portion of the Young Men's Committee bave repudiated this action, and thus we find that the leaders of St. Tammany are at logge heads among themselves.

-The friends of Lincoln and Hamlin had a turn out on Monday evening, which filled the large Town Hal to overflowing. The meeting was addressed for nearly two hours by H. B. Stanton of this State. Meriden was the only large manufacturing town in Connection which gave a majority for Buckingham last Spring The neeting of Monday was the first which the Re publicans of that town have held during the Presidential campaign. It was a grand demonstration, and gave assurance of a vigorous canvass. -Ten thousand people assembled at Ottawa, Ill., on

Friday to hear Cassins M. Clay and J. H. Baker on the political issues of the day. The country around about literally emptied itself into the city, and there was much enthusiasm. Herr Kreissman of Chicago also spoke. 300 Wide-Awakes from Mendoto, Peru, Morrie, Liebon, and Pontiac paraded in the evening.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAND ROPUBLICAN DEMONSTRA

TION. The following order has been promulgated in regard to the grand rauffication meeting, to be held at the

Gooper Institute to tight.

In conformity with resolutions of the Wide-Awake Organical Committee and Board of Officers of the Wide-Awake Organical State of the Wide-Awake Organical State of the City and Country of New-York, the Ward and fair condens Wide-Awake Compunes are disc test to pursue as the viriage of Thursday Sept. 18 fully equipped with cap cap, and country to the pursue of Edward D. M. 1728, for except, to r. spond to the nomination of Edward D. M. 1728, for except the pursue of the completely for Lieutenant Downson, and the sept to the completely of the commissioner and State Presidence of the Commissioner and C

Inspector
The First Division, under command of Marshal Daste at
Gavit con poising the Nicth. Fitteenth, Statesouth. Tweetick,
and Twenty-tast Word Wide Awakes, and the Sixteenth Wand
Wide-Awakes, will form on Fourth avenue, right on Nian

after t.

The Second Division, under command of Marshai George 1.

Yan Brunt comprising the Twenth, Ninetsenth and Twentysecond Ward Wide-Aw see, and the City, the Union, the York
ville, the Knik arbocar, the Zonawa, and the Exceld w Wide
Awakes, will form on Fourteenth street, south side, right an

second ward wise-aw see, and the City, the Union the Fore while, the Kish arrhocaer, the Zonayes, and the Exceeding Wide weekers, will form on Fourteenth street, south side, right on Fourth average of the Peach Revents, The Levents, Fourteenth of Fighteenth Ward Wide Awakes, will form out Third Develop the Tenth. Elevents, The Levents, Fourteenth of Fighteenth Ward Wide Awakes, will form out Third awards right on Ninth street.

The Fourth Division under the command of Marshal Eleventarian Comprehe the First, Second Third, Fourth Fife, into Seventh, and Eight Ward Wice-Awakes, will form on an enternth street, north side, right on Third avenue.

The Marshals are charged to Institut the Commandant to form in one risk, and the position in column of marsh will be that promugate from General Headquasters, unless the astase of the ground should prevent, in which case them avenues will be healthally by the finas. Each company, on arriving at the ground will immediately report to the Marshal of the firstern who will assign it a position without desizy.

When position is taken, the companies will extinguish their torches, except the file on the extreme right and left or the owners, and every tinth man intervenue.

The headqua tens of the Grand Misshal for the evening of the Islands, will be at Thorps Hot I corner of Eight street and Brookway, from 71 p. m. until the procession moves. The Addit the yeard Marshal will report to the Adjutus at 30 olock p. m.

Captains will carry a red lantern, in order that they may be destinguished by the Aids.

Fire works in the ranks will be prodibited until the line is in the risk of the Grand Misshal for the evening of the Islands will report to the Adjutus at 30 olock p. m.

Captains will carry a red lantern, in order that they may be destinguished by the Aids.

Fire works in the ranks will be prodibited until the line is in the rone of marsh up the country of the country of the Adjutus at 30 olock p. m.

Comparies will form at their respective headquarters and marsh up the Country of

GREAT MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From The Philodolphia American, 12th.

Great was the excu-ment yesterday as Media, and, indeed, throughout Chester County, in consequence of the great meeting of the People's party at Chaid's Ferd, in a large and umbrageous grove which commanded a lanescape of great reliability and rural tenaty. The country through which we passed, should after leave. the country through which we passed, and are relief West Philadelphia, is romantic and pleturesque in the highest degree, especially before arriving at and after leaving Media. Everywhere the eye is pleased with successive paceramas of softly swelling hids, with here and there a colder eminence crowned with war-ing woods, bounding and inclusing green and lovely value, which are coriched with crystal streams and gen med with farms or manufacturing villages, which abound in manufactories, while the emeral a des of the hills are brilliant with cottages, lime-washed and

white as driven snow.

The spot select of for the demonstration was on the site of the nemorable battle of Brandy wine and tree time, too, was very appropriate, being the eighty-third anniversary of that well contested struggle in which are appropriate, specialized struggle in which are provided to the struggle of the struggle in which the struggle is the struggle of the struggle in which are struggle in the st our revolutionary ancesters displayed so much purious ardor and heroism. The seven and a half o clock train

ardor and heroism. The seven and a balf o'clock train took down several Lincoln clubs from Pailadelpaia, and a still greater number left by the line at ten and a half, notwithstanding that the weather was unfavorable. It cleared up, however, before one o'clock, and there were many additional visitors by the train at two and a half, p. m. Several bands of music accompanied them from the city.

But not from Philadelphia alone was the grave visited by Wide Awakes, Continentals, Ward Invancibles, and clube of different denominations, but all supporters of Lincoln, Hamlin, and Cartin; for Upper Providence contributed one hundred and fifty Lincoln Guards, the Union Club of Willistown and Newtown about as many, and a large delegation from Chester, shout as many, and a large delegation from Cheeter, all equipped in uniform, and with torchlights for night parade. The West Chester Club was very numerous, and provided with an excellent band. The West Pail-

scelphia del gations repaired to the rendezvous in om-nibuses, with a band. There were probably from 2 000 to 3 000 members of clube present teveral being from neighborhoods the names of which did not transpire. By one of those errors and delays that will some-times happen "even in the best" gulated families." we were too late for the more ing trains, and did not she re-

were too late for the more log trains, and did not she re-fore reach the ground until after 4 p. m. The disance etween the city and Chard's Food is 26 miles, stedia-eing about midway. The cars stopped at so many places en route that we could not help hinking that the progress made was rather slow.

But we had a fair opportunity of seeing all the ap-per aches to Chadd's Ford, and newwere to greater ad-vactage than from the eminence on which the Popple's party assembled. We have no heatation in stating sust nearly 40,000 people were assembled, the hills and val-less being fairly covered, while roads in all directions displayed long lines of two and three miles each of ox-ring s. Indeed, there were at least from three to four

ling a. Indeed there were at least from three to four housand car isges at or near the inspiring scene. All was animation, all was ent usiasm. The meeting was called to order, and Mr. Bayard

Taylor was unantmon by elected President. On taking

Taylor was unanhously elected Fresident. On taking the charp, he spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: In accepting the honorable position to which I have been called, let me say that my thanks are specially due to you for overlooking the cocurstance that I have not heretofore taken an active part in political affairs. I take this as an indication that you, as well as myself, consider that more tarminent questions than the ordinary issues of partyquestions of universal and far-reaching import—are involved in this year's contest. It is a national, not a sarty struggle in which we are engaged: for the ques tion wheather our national policy shall or shall not be based upon the recognition of the natural rights of man—upon the rights of labor, the untrama-clied freedom of theory than of speech—upon those principles, in fast, on which the progress of the race depends—concerns not merely a party, but all mankind. Our firm of Government most stiff be considered an experiment and its success be a matter of doubt, so long as its ope ation is directed by the projunces and interests of a

sectional obgarchy.

It is a vital question whether we shall advance or recede in our career-whether that free future which which washington foresas—though, as a Southern c respondent of mine says, "without the light of Scripture and reason"—is to become a dream of the past, or a blessed reality of our day. The sooner we dectae tail question, the sooner we shall have paste. It can be there is a content of the past, or a blessed reality of our day. The sooner we dectae tails due to the first of the fir

It has been my priviledge to observe, from time to time, doring a period of sixteen years, the charges which have taken place in nost of the nations of Eiroge. In that time I have seen England marching with a slow but steady pace to the abolition of passions and the steady pace to the abolition of passions. grievances, and the introduction of beneficent reform; t have seen constitutions forced upon un willing rulers in Germany religious liter yes ablished in Swedon, the first seps taken toward the emancipation of the attris of Russia, and Sardit is rising, by the force of a liberal and enlightened policy, to be the liberator of Italy. On returning home and looking around for the signs of our progress, I have found, it is true, the same narvellous growth of material interests, the same gigartic march of empire, but I have not found, I am sorry to say, a corresponding improvement in the admin stration of our government. On the contrary, I have seen influences prevailing which are directly at wer with the spirit of our republican in titutous and that Constitution which is their immortal charter. Our work now is to restore the se institutions to their origiwerk how is to restore these insulations to their origi-ral purity and integrity—to suppress the ascendency of a sectional interest—to make office homorable be-cause it is homest, and, while resisting rufflanism on the one hand and reb. king sycophancy on the other, to give to our country an Administration which will be the expression of her true character. As a Republic, our Government should reflect the political conscisuos of the people. Hastbatcome, now-home processions. of the people. Has that conscience—has any conscience at all—been manifested in the acts of the present Ad-

mit itsration.

Fellow citizens, the battle of freedom, in the words Fellow citizens, the battle of freedom, in the words of your call for this meeting, is not achieved in a day or a generation. It is bequeathed from father to see, from ceatury to century. Eighty-three years ago today this peaceful valley was shaken with the thousdors of cannon, which believed their stubborn cry of "freedom!" even while retreating before the sneary. They ellowed that cry until the scepter of George III. was a roken in the United Colonies. Our basile-cry today is still the same. We are fleshing to preserve the nais still the same. We are fighting to preserve the na-tionality of the principle of freedom, as our fathere fought to establish it. We have also our Ge rge the Third to establish it. We have also our 'de rge the Third to everthrow—not that venerable public fusctionary—who, in his stubbornness, his petulance, and his dreary state, might well be thought to resemble the old king—but a George tre Third with 350,000 heads—a hydra king, throns of on cotton and crowned with to-bacco, who stretches his about scape or over those damains which the Constitution has addicated to freedom. And it eeems to me an ampleious omea, that as four years after Brandywine came Yo.k.own, so here, where four years ago you met together, fought gallani-